The First Number of

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A similar edition will be published on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

For Circulation in New-York and

Throughout the United States.

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Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and reilled and health to your infants. Perfectly are in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States.
It is an eld and well-tried remedy.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

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GRO. C. Attis is our agent in BIRMINGHAM, Conn., for the call THE THIBUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Wookly.

Charles Sumner's Speech

This of June 8, containing Mr. Summer's speech.

This of June 8, containing Mr. Summer's great speech.

Pike, per copy, 4 cents per hundred \$2. If by mail, one cent
each must be sent to propay the postage.

The New-Hampshire Legislature yesterday reelected Daniel Clark to the United States Senate.

The Republicans of the Ist Assembly District of this city will hold a Mass Ratification Meeting. to-night, at the Bowling Green, when Gen. Nye, Joseph Hoxie, James Fairman, Silas B. Dutcher, and others, will speak. The right spirit is manifested in this part of the city, and the down-town Republicans will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves next Fall.

Mr. Hunter yesterday proposed in the Senate to lay over the Tariff bill till after the Presidential election, and at the same time proposed a separate resolution for funding twenty millions of the public debt. Thus, he desires to create a permanent debt without providing the means of paying it. This will never do, and we think the House of Representatives will soon convince Mr. Hunter of that fact. No tariff, no renewal of treasury notes! That seems to us about the right doctrine.

The steamer Niagara, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., and Queenstown the day following, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her advices are three days later than those by the North Briton. The announcement that Garibaldi had effected an entrance into Palermo, and established his headquarters there, after a fierce combat and a bombardment by sea and land, is confirmed. The populace took the Royal Palace from the troops and burnt it. The Chinese reply to the English ultimatum is published. It rejects all the propositions. Breadstuffs quiet. Consols, 941@95 for money and account.

A great and wholesome work was performed vesterday in the House of Representatives. By a majority of two to one resolutions were adopted condemning in suitable terms the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy and the President, not only in the contracts with Live Oak Swift, but in the distribution of Navy-Yard patronage to political partisans for the direct purpose of influencing lections. This conduct was properly declared to e in violation of law, corrupting in its tendency, ninrious to the public service, and dangerous to he public safety. A more trenchant rebuke was ever administered to Executive officers by a egislative body; nor was such a rebuke ever more horoughly deserved than in the present instance. Only the creatures of the Administration in the House could be found to record their votes

against the resolutions. The Barbarities of Slavery received a new illustration in the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the release of Thad-deus Hyatt. Mr. Fitch of Ind., who holds his seat by fraud and by the guilty connivance of the so-called Democratic Senators, insolently objected to the reception of this petition, because Mr. Sumner had formerly offered another one, signed by regroes. It seems that there are no bounds either to the cruelty of these pretended Democrats to ward the weak and unoffending Africans, or to their arrogance toward all who do not regard it as a part of Democracy and a manly characteristic to trample on the down-trodden, and mercilessly oppress the despised and defenseless. There is

othing in history more inhuman or more revolting

than the attitude of the Democratic party in this country toward persons of African origin,

THAT PRIVATE LETTER.

HORACE GREELEY TO WILLIAM H. SEWARD. New York, Sat. Eve., Nov. 11, 1854. Gov. SEWARD: The Election is over, and its result sufficiently ascortained. It seems to me a fitting time to announce to you the dissolution of the political firm of Seward, Weed and Greekey, by the withdrawal of the junior partner—asid withdrawal to take effect on the morning after the first Tuesday in February next. And, as it may seem a great presumption in me to assume that any such firm exists, especially since the

day in February next. And, as it may seem a great presumption in me to assume that any such firm exists, especially since the public was advised, rather more than a year ago, by an Editorial rescript in the Evening Journal formally reading me out of the Whig party, that I was estremed no longer either useful or or-asmental in the concern, you will, I am sure, indulys me in some reminiscences which seem to befit the occasion.

I was a poor young printer and Editor of a Literary Journal—a very active and bitter Whig in a small way, but not seeking to be known out of my own Ward Committee—when, after the great Political Revuision of 1827, I was one day called to the City Hotel, where two strangers introduced themselves as Thurlow Weed and Lewis Benedict of Albany. They told me that a chesp Campaign Paper of a peculiar stamp at Albany had been resolved on, Lewis Benedict of Albany. They told me that a chesp Campaign Paper of a peculiar stamp at Albany had been resolved on, and that I had been selected to edit it. The announcement might well be deemed flattering by one who had never even sought the notice of the great, and who was not known as a partisan writer, and I eagerly embraced their proposals. They asked me to fix my salary for the year; I named \$1,000, which they agreed to; and I did the work required to the best of my ability. It was work that made no figure and created no sensation; but I loved it and I did it well. When it was done, you were Governor, dispensing offices worth \$3,000 to \$20,000 per year to your friends and compatitots, and I returned to my garret and my crust, and my desperate battle with pecuniary obligations heaped upon me by bad partners in business and the disastrons events of 1817. I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of these abundant places might have been offered to some one of these abundant places might have been offered t me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred t me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you. If it did occur to me, I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary. I only remember that no friend at Albany inquired as to my pecuniary circumstances; that your friend (but not mine) Robert C. Wetmore, was one of the chief dispensers of your patronage here; and that such devoted competriots as A. H. Wells and John Hooks were lifted by you out of pauperism into independence, as I am glad I was not; and yet an inquiry from you as to my needs and means at that time would have been timely, and held ever in grateful

emembrance.
In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was again designated to In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was again designated of edits campaign paper. I published it as well, and ought to have made something by it, in spite of its extremely low price; my extreme poverty was the main reason why I did not. It com-pelled me to hire press-work, mailing, &c. done by the job, and high charges for extra work nearly ato me up. At the close, I was still without property and in debt, but this paper had rather

improved my position.

Now came the great scremble of the swell mob of coon min

improved my position.

Now came the great scramble of the swell mob of coon minstrels and cider-suckers at Washington—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this city; but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it who should not—had done so much toward Gen. Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; but you, Gov. Seward, ought to have saked that I be Postmaster of New York. Your asking would have been in vain; but it would have been an set of grace neither wasted nor undeserved.

I soon after started The Tribune, because I was urged to do so by certain of your friends, and because such a paper was needed here. I was promised certain pecuniary aid in so doing; it might have been given me without cost or risk to any one. All I ever had was a loan by piecement of \$1,000 from James Cogreshall, God bless his honored memory! I did not ask for this, and I think it is the one sole case in which I ever received a pecuniary favor from a political associate. I am very thankful that he did not die till it was fully repaid.

And let me here honer one grateful recollection. When the Whig party under your rule had offices to give, my name was never thought of; but when in '12-3, we were hopelessly out of power, I was honored with the party nomination for State Printer. When we came egain to have a State Printer to elect as well as nominate, the place went to Weed, as it ought. Yet it is worth something to know that there was once a time when it was not deemed too great a sacrifice to recognize me as belonging to your household. If a new office had wet since hear ever proposed on purpose to nive its whashe partronare once a time when it was no occurse to great a strate to ogalee me as belonging to your household. If a new office had not since been created on purpose to give its valuable patronage to H. J. Raymond and enable St. John to show forth his Times as the organ of the Whig State Administration, I should have een still more grateful. In 1848 your star again rose, and my warmest hopes were real-

heen still more grateful.

In 1848 your star again rose, and my warmest hopes were realized in your election to the Nemate. I was no longer needy and had no more claim than desire to be recognized by Gen. Taylor. I think I had some claim to forbearance from you. What I received thereupon was a most hemilisting lecture in the shape of a decision in the libel case of Redfield and Pringle, and an obligation to publish it in my own and the other journal of our apposed firm. I thought and still think this lecture needlessly cruel and mortifying. The plebuts's, after using my columns to the extent of their needs or desires, stopped writing and called on me for the usune of their assuilant. I profiered it to them—a thoroughly responsible mane. They refused to accept it unless it should prove to be one of the four or vice first men in Betavia:—when they had known from the first who it was, and that it was neither of them. They would not accept that which they had demanded; they used me instead for money, and money you were at liberty to give them to your heart's content. I do not think you accept liberty to hamiliate main the eyes of my own and your public as you did. I think you exalted your own judicial stermess and fearlessness unduly at my expense. I think you had a better occasion for the display of these qualities when Webb threw himself untimely upon you for a pardon which he had done all a man could do to demerit. (His paper is paying you for it now.)

I have publicly act forth my view of your and our duty with respect to Furdon, Neiraska and party designations. I will not recent and the start of the display of these qualities are started to the started also to Wass's available and the processive of the display of the sequelations.

respect to Furian, Nebraska and party designations. I will not repeat any of that. I have referred also to Weed's reading me out of the Whig party-my crime being, in this as in some other things, that of doing to-day what more politic persons will

Let he speed of the nice caves. The Brooks to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never binted to my human being that I would have liked to be put forward for any place. But James W. White (you hardly know how good and true a man he is) started my name for Congress, and Brooks's packed delegation thought I could help him throught so I was put on the latter than the latter of the New Yorks of the New Secure Court of the New being time. But this last Spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal irlends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a analysis for Governor, and I did not discourage them. Soon, the persons who were afterward mainly instrumental in nominating Clark came about me and asked if I could secure the New New York and I had them I nothing the New York and I had them I nothing the New York and New York.

nating Clark came about me and asked if I could secure the Know Nothing vote. I told them I neither could nor would touch it; on the contrary, I loathed and repelled it. Thereupon they turned upon Clark.

I said nothing, did nothing. A hundred people asked me who should be run for Governer. I sometimes indicated Patterson; I never lainted at my own name. But by and by Weod came down and called me to him, to tell me why he could not support Governor. (I had never neked nor counted on his

I am sure Weed did not mean to humiliste me: but he did it. upshot of his discourse (very contionaly stated) was this; were a candidate for Governor, I should beat not myself only but you. Perhaps that was true. But as I had in no man-ner solicited his or your support, I thought this might have been said to my friends rather than to me. I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had he and you been favorable, there would have been a party in the State on this which could and would have elected me to any outstanding the state of the state o post, without injuring itself or endangering your re-election.

It was in vain that I arged that I had in no manner saked a nomination. At length I was nettled by his language—well intended, but very cutting as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance. "Well, then, make Patterson Governor, and try my name for Lieutemant. To lose this place is a matter of no in portance; and we can see whether I am really so odious."

I should have hated to serve as Lieut. Governor, but I should have gloried in rounting for the post. I want to have my enemies ill upon me at once; I am tired of fighting them piece-meal. And, though I should have been beaten in the canvoss, I know running would have helped the ticket, and helped my

It was thought best to let the matter take another course. No It was thought best to let the matter take another course. No other name could have been put on the ticket so bitterly hum-bling to me as that which was selected. The nomination was given to Raymond; the light left to me. And, Gov. Seward, I have made it, though it be conceited in me to say so. What little fight there has been, I have stirred up. Even Weed has not heen (I speak of his paper) hearty in this contest, while the journal of the Whig Lieut. Governor has taken care of its own interests and let the convess take care of itself, as it early de-chired it would do. That journal has (because of its milk-and-water course) some Twenty Thousand subscribers in this city vater course) some Twenty Thousand subscribers in this city water course) some Twenty Thousand subscribers in this city and its suburies, and of these Twenty Thousand I venture to say more voted for Ullmann and Scrogs than for Clark and Rays' mond; The Tribune (also because of its character) has but Eight Thousand subscribers within the same radios, and I venture to any that of its habitual readers nine-tentia voted for Clark and Raymond—very few for Ullmann and Scrogs. I had to bear the brunt of the contest, and take a terrible responsibility in order Raymond—very few for Ulimam and Stroggs. I had to bear the brunt of the contest, and take a terrible responsibility in order to prevent the Whijs uniting upon James W. Barker in order to defeat Fernando Wood. Had Barker been elected here, neither you now I could wak there streets without being hooted, and Know-Nothingism would have swept like a prairie-bre. I stopped Barker's election at the cost of incurring the deadliest ennity of he defeated gang; and I have been reduced for it by the Lifest. Governor's mater. A the critical moment he came or senten-Governor's paper. At the critical moment, he came out against John Wheeler in favor of Charles II. Marshall (who would have John Wheeler in layer of Charles II. Markhall (who would have been your deadlists enemy in the House,) and even your Col. General's paper, which was even with me in insisting that Wheeler should be returned, wheeled about at the last mement and west in for Marshall—The Tribune alone chinging to Whee-ler to the last. Trejoto that they who turned so suddenly were

ler to the last. I rejete that they who turned so suddenly were not able to turn all their readers.

Gov. Seward, I know that some of your most cherished friends think me a great obstacle to your advancement—that John Schoolersil, for one, insists that you and Weed shall not be identified with me. I trust, after a time, you will not be. I trust I shall never be found in opposition to you; I have no farther "If I am not mistaken, this judgment is the only speech, let-ter, or document addressed to the public in which you ever rec-quited my existence. These I may not go down to posterity as custoimed therein. wish but to glide out of the newspaper world as quietly and as speedily as possible, join my family in Europe, and if possible may there quite a time—long enough to cool my fevered brain and renewate my overtasked energies. All I sak is that we shall be counted even on the morning after the first Tuesday in February, as aforesaid, and that I may thereafter take such course as seems best without reference to the past.

You have done me acts of valued kindness in the line of your refereince let me close with the assurance that these will ever

profession: let me close with the assurance that these will ever be gratefully remembered by
Yours,
HORACE GREELBY. Hon. WR. H. SEWARD, Present.

THE LETTER.

I am indebted to Senator SEWARD through Mr. Thurlow Weed for the manuscript of my private letter to Gov. Seward, written soon after the con clusion of the canvass of 1854. It is printed verbatim in the preceding column. It might be made clearer on some points by notes, but I have not felt at liberty to add any. The only note appended to the letter is a part of the original. It can hardly be necessary to explain that the morning on which I proposed to dissolve the partnership of Seward, Weed and Greeley, was that following the day on which I trusted, and with good reason, that Gov. Seward would be elected for a second term of six years to the U. S. Senate.

Under the circumstances, I do not feel required o apologise to those who will be surprised to find heir names figuring in this letter. They will know hat, when I wrote it, I did not dream that it would ever be printed, and that the personal controversy which has constrained me to demand and publish it has been forced on me. Had the letter simply been shown to certain of my enemies for their private edification, I should have been silent; but when I found in The Times statements impeaching my personal integrity dated at Auburn and couched in terms which pointed unmistakably to this letter as their basis, I felt constrained to call for and print the text. And I am glad that it has been sent me at last. Let me here apologize to Messrs. John H

Wheeler and Charles H. Marshall for the total misapprehension of their respective characters under which that letter was written. I then thought Mr. Wheeler a true man and a reliable champion of Free Labor and Free Soil, and that Mr. Marshall was the opposite. How grievously I was mistaken in regard to each, I need not stop to I beg the reader to be assured that the foregoing

letter is the very one on which the imputations of The Times and The Courier & Enquirer were founded. Scrutinize it closely, and judge between me and my assailants! Remember that The Times-its Editor fresh

from the perusal of this letter, and writing at Auburn-alleged that I had, in Nov. 1854, not only privately but distinctly repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. Seward," but " menaced him with his [my] hos-" tility whenever it could be made most effective, for " the avowed reason that Gov. S. had never aided nor advised his [my] election to office."

Remember that The Times, in that same article, resting on this letter, asserts that my opposition to Gov. Seward at Chicago was "the long hoarded "revenge of a disappointed office-seeker." The letter will show whether it breathes a spirit of " revenge," or whether it was not written " more in sorrow than in anger."

Remember that The Times-untruly premising that I professed at Chicago to desire Gov. Seward's nomination there for President "upon the strong-"est grounds of political and personal friendship" -asserts that I would have been completely "dis-"armed" there had the contents of this letter been generally known. And Gen. Webb says that Gov. Seward had exercised, and continued to exercise the greatest forbearance" toward me, in keeping this letter private! I must say that I feel far more obliged to the Governor for his tardy surrender of the letter for publication than I ever did or could for any amount of his "forbearance" in keeping it to himself and his intimate friends.

Gen. Webb in his attack on me remarks that when, at our request, he [Gov. S.] read the "letter to Mr. Raymond and the gentleman who accompanied him to Auburn, the Governor distinctly stated that, while he thought it prope they should know the cause of Mr. Greeley's enmity, and were at liberty to refer to the fact that be was a disappointed aspirant for office, no reference must be made to the existence of such a 'letter." Now I shall not hold Gov. Seward responsible for the language here attributed to him by his impulsive and chivalrous friend, yet I must say that I cannot appreciate the distinction here set up. If my private letter was to be used to my prejudice, why should it not be referred to? If it was right to read it to Mr. Raymond in order that he might, on the strength of it, charge me with "ha-"tred" and false pretenses, and "wreaking the long ' hoarded revenge of a disappointed office-seeker, I cannot appreciate the "forbearance" evinced in forbidding all allusion to the letter on which these charges were based. It seems to me quite as delicate and far more manly to refer at once and frankly to the groundwork of these charges-nay. to give the letter itself to the public-and let each judge for himself as to its spirit and purpose. And I especially regret that Gen. Webb-since he thinks he could have used this letter with such annihilating effect against me at Chicago-had not had it in his possession, and then and there asked me to let him print it. I was not far to seek nor hard to find, and I assure him that he would not

-Enough of this and of these. A single word of improvement to the young and ardent politicians who may read my letter and this comment. The moral I would inculcate is a trite one, but none the less important. It is summed up in the Scriptural injunction-" Put not your trust in princes. Men, even the best, are frail and mutable, while Principle is sure and eternal. Be no man's man but Truth's and your country's. You will be sorely tempted at times to take this or that great man for your oracle and guide-it is easy and tempting to lean, to follow, and to trust-but it is safer and wiser to look ever through your own eyes -to tread your own path-to trust implicitly in God alone. The atmosphere is a little warmer inside some great man's castle, but the free air of heaven is ever so much purer and more bracing. My active political life may be said to have begun with Gov. Seward's appearance on the broader stage; for I edited my first political sheet ("The Constitution") in 1834, when he was first a candidate for Governor, and I very ardently labored in 1854 to secure his reelection to the Senate. Thenceforward, I have had no idol, but Maye acted without personal bias, as the highest public good has from time to time seemed to me to demand. I have differed frankly with Gov. Seward on some financial points; but I think have uttered more praise with less blame of him than of any other living statesman. I have been reminded of late that THE TRIBUNE has once or twice seemed to

have waited a minute for the required permission.

on me; but I certainly never alluded to that, and I am confident that the strictures instanced must have been published while I was absent from the City. The matter never seemed to me worth a paragraph. And if ever in my life I discharged a public duty in utter disregard of personal considerations, I did so at Chicago last month. I was no longer a devotee of Gov. Seward; but I was equally independent of all others; and if I had been swayed by feeling alone. I should have, for many reasons, preferred him to any of his competitors. Our personal intercourse, as well since as before my letter herewith published, had always been frank and kindly, and I was never insensible to his many good and some great qualities, both of head and heart. But I did not and do not believe it advisable that he should be the Republican candidate for President; and I acted in full accordance with my deliberate convictions. Need I add that each subsequent day's developments have tended to strengthen my confidence that what I did was not only well meant but well done? HORACE GREELEY. New York, June 13, 1860.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTIONISTS.

When the mountain would not come to Moham med, Mohammed concluded to go to the mountain The same judicious policy has been adopted by the members of the Richmond Convention. The secession from the Charleston Convention took place, and the Richmond Convention was called, in the evident hope and expectation that the whole body of the Southern States, if not, indeed, several of the Northern ones, would be induced to join in the movement. But the only attendants at Richmond from the North were a number of gentle men from New-York, who appear to have deputized themselves, and one of whom gave a lecture so very tedious and distasteful, on the irksome subject of preserving the Union, that he fairly drove the Southern delegates out of the hall, a motion being made and carried to adjourn while he was yet speaking. One district delegate appeared from Virginia, another from Tennessee Delaware, which had taken part in the secession at Charleston, was not represented at Richmond, while most of the delegates actually present had been directed also at Baltimore-a direction which to attend amounted, in substance, to a censure upon them for having left the Corvention at Charleston, however in words merely that act might seem to be approved. It will be rather an awkward thing on the part

of these Richmond runaways, asking to be received back at Baltimore. The Convention, when it reassembles at Baltimore, will stand on the platform, the adoption of which was made the occasion of the secession at Charleston. To ask to be received at Baltimore will seem to imply, if not an approval of, at least an acquiesence in the position which that Convention now holds. In other respects, also, the moral position of these late seceding, but now returning delegates, will be greatly impaired. The threat of secession-after such a mere make-believe trial of that vaunted remedy for Southern wrongs-will lose its terrors, and the threat of secession aside, what other means have the returning delegates of influencing the proceedings of the Convention? It seems to be too late to expect to obtain any material alteration of the platform. The non-seceding Southern States have acquiesced in it. It can hardly be expected that, having declined to secede at Charleston, they should be ready to secede at Baltimore without any additional provocation.

But though the friends of Douglas may and will succeed in retaining a platform which will allow him and them to claim to be as good Democrats a anybody, the question who is to be the Democratic candidate is quite another matter. The votes o the Southern States, and of all the Southern States are indispensable to the election of the Democratic candidate. That was frankly conceded at Charleston, where the votes of the seceding States, though they had no representatives in the Convention, were still allowed to count against Douglas. Instead of strangling the heresy of Squatter Sovereignty, the Richmond Conventionists must be content with strangling the adoptive father of that heresy-which for all practical purposes will perhaps amount to the same thing-while the supporters of Douglas must endeavor to console themselves, as the friends of Mr. Van Buren did upon a like occasion, by selecting the substitute for him.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The accounts brought by the North Star repre sent the Republic of New-Granada as still upon the brink of civil war. The quarrel here, as in so many other of the Spanish-American States, is be tween local and central authority. The latest dates from Bogota, where the Congress of New-Granada was in session, represent that body as having refused to repeal or modify the election law, which had given such offense to the State-Right's party. Instead of that, a law had been passed. still further enlarging the powers of the President and diminishing those of the States. The Central Government has an army of 5,000 men, wherewith to enforce its authority. The news that Mosquiera, the Governor of the State of Cauca, had seceded from the New-Granadian Union, is confirmed. This secession, however, in the proclamation in which it is announced, is not put forward as final and definitive, but only as a temporary means of compelling the Central Government to respect the rights of the States. The States of Santander and Magdalena sympathize with this movement, though they have not actually joined it. Santander, however, has formally prohibited the entrance of Federal troops into her territories. Mosquiera is said to have a large force numerically, but to be short of arms, a supply forwarded to him by way of Panama having been seized by the agents of the Federal Government.

The negotiations with the Federal Government in behalf of the Panama Railroad, for the purchase of the reversionary interest of the New-Granadian Government in that road, appear to have been met by offers from New-York more favorable than those proposed by the Railroad Company.

The arrival in Equador of General Flores recently banished from Peru, is thought to portend a renewal of civil war in that republic. He had one to Quito, whence it was thought he might make an attack on Guayaquil, held at present by France, who was placed in power there by Castilla, President of Peru.

President Castilla himself was employed in ioing the agreeable to the officers of a French equadron, which had arrived at Callao, for the purpose of enforcing a disputed claim on the Peruvian Government, which has been for some time a subject of negotiation. The appearance was that the affair would be amicably arranged.

In Chili everything was quiet. The late defeatresent his treatment in the Senate of Rust's assault | ed candidate of the Opposition for the Presidency

had accepted a seat in the Cabinet of Prest. Santiago, a proceeding which was thought to arres well for the future peace and quiet. It was re garded as a final settlement of these disputes which during two or three years past have threatened to involve Chili in civil wars. Peace had also been established with the hostile Indian tribes. Her mines of copper and silver have recently been dis covered, and the coal mines of the southern proinces are worked to advantage. The coal is shipped to be employed for smelting purposes.

There are appearances of a revival of the trouble between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confedence ation, of which, after hostilities had actually com menced, an arrangement was effected, in Novem ber last, through the intervention of Paraguay, According to that arrangement, Euchos Ayres re entered the Argentine Confederacy, and especially renounced all claim to negotiate separately wit foreign powers. She is accused of having brokes this agreement by addressing a remonstrance to the Spanish Government against a treaty which had been negotiated between them and the Confederation. There are evident signs of mutual distrust and the steamers belonging to the Confederation which had been purchased during the late hostili ties, have been recalled from the commercial need in which they have been employed since the treaty, and again put in commission.

Our private advices from China confirm the public intelligence, by the last Overland Mail of the rejection by the Chinese Government of the demands made upon it by the French and English This result, it seems, was not unexpected at Hong Kong. Our correspondent at that place, writing on April 13, says:

"The steamer is just in from Shanghae, by which we learn that the ultimatum has been rejected, and it is supposed war will soon commence. It is impossible to guess what may be the result; whether the Em peror will fight or run away, remains to be seen Trade will be injuriously affected, especially at the North. In the neighborhood of Canton, the rebels are very active, having advanced quite near the city and taken some important places. They have cut of the supply of rice from the province of Kwangsi, upon which Canton was principally dependent. Prices of foreign grain have advanced considerably, partly in consequence of this, and partly from last year's short crop being nearly exhausted.
"A Chinaman told me this morning that there are a

hundred thousand of those 'pilate' (pirate) men in the Kwangsi province. But, he added 'that Chinaman be too poor to fight that pilate man,' One cannot, however, depend upon the statements of the Chinese, especially as to numbers."

This information, coming from a respectable merchant in Hong Kong, may, without doubt, be relied upon as correct. THE MEANNESS OF THE EXPRESS.

A Detroit paper having advertised a cheap edition of the Republican Speech of Abraham Lincoln in this City last March, The N. Y. Express copies the notice, and adds:

"(But you do not print on the title-page that \$200, or \$250, were paid Mr. Lincoln for that speech—nearly enough to buy a very respectable farm in Michigan.)" -Let us for one moment hold up this paragraph

Abraham Lincoln, a private citizen, living by his

to the light:

own industry in Springfield, Illinois, was invited by by a literary association of young men in Brooklyn to deliver a lecture before them. He accepted the invitation, was allowed to choose his subject, and they agreed to pay him \$200 for the service. Call the labor of preparing the lecture nothing, he had to give at least a week of his time and pay out from \$60 to \$75 for traveling expenses, in order to earn this \$200. Who says it was too much? Is it anybody's business but that of the association which hired and paid him? Is there that man living who, in order to save himself a quarter, would have preferred that Mr. Lincoln-who is known to be in moderate circumstances-should lose a week's time, pay his own traveling expenses, and come here to lecture for nothing? If there is so mean a wretch on earth, we beg him, as a personal favor, not to vote the Republican ticket this Fall. If we can't elect it without the votes of such

Had Mr. Lincoln insisted on losing his time and paying his own way, there must still have been a charge for admission, since the large Hall of the Institute had to be paid for, and the advertising. which neither we nor The Express would do for nothing. And shall we insist on being paid for our work, yet cry Shame on the lecturer who does not volunteer to do his for nothing ?

creatures, we prefer to be beaten.

If there is any rule which journalists, of all men, should strenuously uphold, it is that of paying for labor, intellectual as well as physical. We are eternally sponged upon for services that ought to be paid for-we feel that the exaction is unjust and mean, and chafe under it while we submit to it. How is it, then, that the bitterness of party hate. the eagerness of political detraction, can induce even one of us to stoop to perpetrate so base a paragraph as that above quoted from The Express!

The Baltimore Convention, etc.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.
The Richmond Delegates nearly all came as far as Washington this morning.
The Delegates to the Baltimore Convention are arriving here.
The Committee of Arrangements are actively engaged

in making preparations for the Convention.

The Front Street Theater is being titted up for the accommodation of the Delegates.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

Bosron, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

The special session of the Legislature adjourned at about 10 o'clock this morning. Two bills were adopted relative to the cattle disease—increasing the State Commission to five members; providing for a scientific to the cattle disease. investigation; giving power to town authorities to kill or isolate cattle, and make other regulations for the treatment and extirpation of the disease, and appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose.

Resolutions indorsing Mr. Sumner's recent speech were adopted after a warm debate—86 to 44.

Mexican News.

Mexican News.

Washington, Wednesday, Jane 13, 1860.

The Picageme of Saturday afternoon has Tampico dates to the 4th inst.

As the victory at Guadalajara was in Gen. Uraga's grasp, a stray cannon shot took off his leg. Ahrm and confusion followed. Gen. Woll, unawares, charged with great fury on the Liberals. The affair ended in the dispersion and flight of the whole army of Liberals.

A Tampico letter says the news seems incompressible, but it comes from an authoritative and reliable source.

Source.

Gen. Uraga made his escape, but the loss of his leg rill cost him his life, Gen. Zuloaga had assumed the Presidency of the

Capital.
A conducta with \$1,133,000 from Zacatecas had ar rived at Tampice. Another large conducts was soot expected from Guanajuato.

Burglary and Probable Marder.

Hamilton, (C. W.), Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

Four burglars entered the store of Joseph Henry & Co., jewelers, on James street, at I o'clook this morning. Mr. Henry being still up, proceeded to ascertain the cause of the noise, and was stabbed soveral times.

His wife and son, coming to his assistance, were also stabbed, but managed to hold one of the burglars till the police arrived. The rest escaped. Mr. Henry is in a precarious state. The prisoner's name is Brown, and he is supposed to be from Scheca Falls, New-York.